Democratic Union State Ticket.

JAMES S. ATHON, Of Marion County. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, JOSEPH RISTINE. Of Fountain County. FOR TREASURER OF STATE, MATTHEW L BRETT. Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B HORD. Of Decatur County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SAMUEL L. RUGG, Of Allen County.

The Constitution. We publish this morning an address upon the United States Constitution, delivered by Hon, GEORGE T. CURTIS, in Boston, on the 4th of July. No man in the country is more capable of discussing that theme. He is known as the historian and expounder of the Constitution, and in this address he eloquently and faithfully discusses the principles and policy upon which it was founded and the personal rights it secures to the citizen. The Constitution at a time like this, when revolution threatens to overthrow it, should be the study of every man woman and child. The address of Mr. Curris happily and forcibly elucidates and sets forth its leading features which have secured to the people of the United States individual happiness and liberty, and national prosperity and greatness, such as no

Satisfied-Eminently So.

other people have enjoyed.

It gives us pleasure to state that the President has expressed his satisfaction, his eminent satisfaction, with McClellan and the army of the Potomac as to their conduct in the recent battles before Richmond.

The President, it is understood, pays the same high compliment to Mr. STANTON, the Secretary of War. Ditto, Mr. Welles, Secretary of the

It is known to the country that Mr. Lincoln, in a special message to Congress, expressed himself satisfied with Mr. Cameron's administration of the War Department, and assumed the responsibility of the objectionable acts of that officer. The people of the country, as a matter of course, must receive these indorsements of the President as eminently satisfactory, without further inquiry. "Free speech, free press," &c.

The Stover Fraud.

upon the State officers then in power improper conduct for failing to take all the books of blank bonds out of STOVER's hands after the passage of the act of March 11, 1859, changing the system of transferring certificates of State stocks or bonds. The law gave those officers no authority over Stoves. They did, however, request him to return all such books in his possession. In January, 1860, Mr. Hupson, was elected Agent of State, and entered upon the discharge of its duties soon after. It is clear it was his duty to then recover and take possession of all the property of the State in the hands of STOVER. It was incumbent upon him to do so. If any one can be guilty of improper conduct for failing to take all the books of blank bonds out of STOVER's hands. Mr. Hupson is the man. For some unaccountable reason he permitted STOVER to retain in his possession the means to continue his frauds. We have it from reliable authority that up to the period STOVER quit the Agency of State, only \$300,000 of fraudulent bonds had been issued. If Mr. Hupson had got the blank bonds then that would have been the extent of the swindle. But after Mr. Hupson's advent into office, and while he alone of all the State officials was in possession of the fatal secret for bout a year, Stoven issued over two millions of the fraudulent bonds. If STOVER refused to give up the blanks on the demand of Hupson when he went into office, to use the language of the Journal, he should have said something like this: "Mr. Stoven the law clearly intends that you shan't have those blanks any longer. If you keep them you tell the public that you either are neglecting your duty or intend to act dishonestly. Send them home (or deliver them up) or we will notify the public of your conduct." How important it was that such a demand should have been made is seen in the fact that at that time Stoven was issuing his forged bonds and Mr. Hupson knew that he was guilty of issuing them. . The more the Journal discusses the fraud the deeper it gets its friends in the mire.

Secret Political Societies.

The Journal affects to believe that secret political organizations are being formed in Indiana, the object of which is to prevent the enforcement of the laws, and that they are rapidly extending over the State. This is a serious charge, and should not be made, as we believe it has been, for mere political effect. If such associations do exist it is the duty of the public authorities to take measures to promptly suppress them. Certainly an organization of that kind could not extend far without the means being discovered to expose its members and its objects. The Governor intimates that he has information that such societies have been formed, and the editor of the Journal states most positively that he knows such to be the case. Of course no man would make such an assertion without the proof at hand to sustain it. As good and loyal citizens, these gentlemen are under obligations to expose treasonable organizations. The United States Grand Jury will be in session this week, and we suggest it will be an excellent opportunity for them to furnish to that body such information as will expose these disloyal secret societies, and bring the leaders of them to punishment. If they do not do this, the public cannot form any other conclusion than that these charges are untrue, and that they are impeaching the loyalty of the people of Indiana to promote party schemes.

We do not believe that there are in Indiana secret political organizations, formed for the purpose of resisting the enforcement of the laws. Such charges are not only vile slanders upon the fair fame of the State, but they are directly calculated to give aid and comfort to the rebels. If any portion of the community should refuse to pay the taxes necessary for the prosecution of the present war, or which may arise therefrom, we will venture the assertion that the repudiation will come from the very men who now charge disloyalty upon the citizens of Indiana, not because they believe it, but to advance partisan purposes, and their own selfish objects.

The State Mass Convention.

Our advices from all parts of the State give every assurance that the Mass Convention of the conservative citizens of Indiana, to Se held in this city on the 30th of this month, will be the largest public gathering ever assembled in Indiana It will be a meeting of the people to give expression to their sentiments upon the momentous crisis in our public affairs. A gentleman from Crawfordsville informs us that men, women and children will turn out en masse from Montgomery county, and if the railroads do not furnish them facilities for coming, they say that the mud roads are still free and they will come in wagons. We allude to this circumstance to illustrate the spirit which animates the people. It is trate the spirit which animates the people. It is right that it is so. There is no hope for the preced. John Coscan, of the 33d regiment, as the Who has the right to day under the Constitution servation of the Government as framed by the right that it is so. There is no hope for the pre-

and determined will of the people. Congress has been in session over eight months, and it has done nothing to terminate the national troubles. It has been well termed a negro debating society. The negro has been the object of its consideration, not the interests of the white man and the white man's government.

If there ever was a time that the people should speak, it is now. We trust that every man, woman and child who desires to maintain the Constitution as it is and restore the Union as it waslegacy of constitutional liberty bequeathed to us by the patriots of the revolution-will assemble at the capital on the 30th. It should be a demonstration in numbers and character that will make an impression upon the country. The tion with all the resources and energies of the nation to back it has yet been unable to subdue, but the attempt is being made from other quarthe institutions which have given the Government all its value and all its greatness. Surely

at such a time and in such a cause the people The State Central Committee have assurances from Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, Hon. W. A. RICHARDSON, Hon. JOHN S. CARLILE and Hon. C. A. Wickliffe that they will be present and address the people of Indiana upon the great issues before the country at the time proposed. In addition the Hon. S. S. Cox. of Ohio, and Hon. D. W. VOORHEES, Hon. JOHN LAW, Hon. W. S. Holman, Hon. J. A. Cravens, Hon. T. A. they desired, I suppose nobody would have un HENDRICES, Hon. J. E. McDonald, Col. Cyrus L. DUNHAM and others of our own State will be present upon the occasion and discuss the momentous questions of the day.

Arrangements have been made with the railoads running into Indianapolis to run half fare trains, the arrangements for which the different roads will duly announce.

The Call for More Volunteers. The call of the President for three hundred thousand more volunteers to aid in the speedy suppression of the rebellion, has been promptly responded to by the authorities of the loyal States. Public meetings are also being generally held to encourage and aid this new demand upon the patriotism of the people. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in this city on Saturday evening in the furtherance of this object, at which a number volunteered, while others contributed liberally in money to aid those who were willing to enlist.

Every demand of the President for men and The Journal, in its issue of Friday, charges promptly met. We have entire confidence that The republican form of government which they the patriotism of the people will be equal to made for themselves? The republican form of the patriotism of the people will be equal to every emergency that is presented to them. In The judgment of the Administration to success fully prosecute the war at least three hundred thousand more troops are needed. Without this prompt increase of the army the forces before Richmond can not advance, but there is imminent danger that they may meet with still further reverses. Reinforcements must be sent them promptly to prevent new disasters and to enable them to take the offensive. Indiana has thus far done nobly and to maintain the proud position she occupies new efforts and sacrifices are to say at the meeting on Saturday evening that if volunteering failed to meet the requisition from this State, he would be compelled to resort to drafting. We trust that such an expediency will not be necessary to supply Indiana's portion of the new levy. How can the new regiments be promptly filled? The Governor in his proclamation says.

> I therefore call upon every man, whatever may be his rank and condition in life, to put aside his siness, and come to the rescue of his country. Upon every man individually let me urge the solemn truth, that whatever may be his condition or business, he has no business or duty half so important to himself and family as the speedy ppression of the rebellion. That is the spirit which should animate the

people in the crisis which is upon the country. It is not only our duty to preach, but practically enforce the precepts uttered. The men of influence, of position, and of wealth should illustrate their love of country by putting aside their business and coming to its rescue, for whatever may be their condition or business, they have no duty or business half so important to themselves and as they were to be affected by them, and nobody families as the speedy suppression of the rebel- else. lion. Officers are plenty, but men are wanted in the ranks. If our distinguished Governor would an enthusiasm which would speedily fill the quota required from Indiana. There are hundreds of country has peculiar claims upon to come to its rescue. While it is the duty of all to cheerfully ernment, the poor men who have families dependent upon their daily labor for support, should not be asked to make sacrifices and permit those in better circumstances, in better "rank and condition in life," to escape the toils, the privations, and the dangers to which the private soldier is exposed. And there is another class specially called upon in this crisis. It is those who have profited by the war, those who have made money by position or by fat contracts, and who are urging be shown in the Constitution to be conferred upon the vigorous prosecution of the war as the best | Congress | But to show that we guarantee a retheir patriotism, but would be an evidence of ear- But the President, or his Generals acting under nestness and zeal that would do more than aught bis direction, after the rebellion is subdued, can preserve order by military rule until the old Government of the speeds suppression of the speeds suppression of the speeds are respectively. eise for the speedy suppression of the rebellion. "go," but "follow me." That's what will do the

County Conventions.

The following Democratic Conventions have been called to nominate candidates for county offices: Morgan county, at Martinsville, on the 26th of July; Clay county, at Center Point, on the 23d day of August; and Cass county, at Logansport, July the 12th.

Warrick County.

The Democracy of Warrick county held their County Convention on the 5th inst. and it was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held. The following ticket was nominated:

Wm. P. Hudson; Commissioner, James Clinton; Surveyor, A. H. Huff. The Democracy of this county are thoroughly organized and they promise a majority of at least

WHITE COUNTY .- The Democracy of this county have selected the following ticket for county officers to be supported at the October election:

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved. That we cordially invite all conser rative and Union loving citizens to unite with us in support of Democratic men and measures, and

make a united effort for the preservation of the

postitution as it is, and for the restoration of the Union as it was. The Hendricks county Ledger proposes

fathers of the Republic except in the stout hearts Provisional Governments -- Hights of the States Under the Constitution and their Relation to the General

Government. In the Senate on Monday last there was a very interesting debate upon the bill providing provisional Governments for the States in rebellion against the Government. We have only room for a part of the discussion, and we call attention specially to the remarks of Mr. Cowan, the Republican Senator from Pennsylvania, who expresses similar sentiments to those advocated by the Indianapolis Journal, the New York Triall who desire to preserve and perpetuate the rich bune, Garrison's Liberator and that school of

politicians generally: Mr. Cowan-I have sometimes been of opinion that there was danger that we would depart, very materially depart, not only from the great principles which were established by the revoluion, but from the principles which were declared overthrow of the Government is not only threat- by ourselves at the time we undertook this war to ened by armed rebellion which the Administra. suppress the rebellion. Sir, what is a republican form of government? Is it not a government formed by the people by their own free consent? The Government of North Carolina, before the rebellion, was a Government formed by her peoters to undermine the Constitution and overthrow ple, and it was recognized by this Government; and, as was said by the honorable Senator from New York, the Government was bound by its guarantee to sustain and support that Government; and if it was overturned by any accident, the guarantee extended to its restoration. Now, sir, a rebellion takes place. If that rebellion involves the wnole people in it, that people, by a fundamental principle of our Government and our policy, have a right to establish such form of government as they choose; and if it had been established to the satisfaction of this Congress and of this Government, that the whole people of the States in which the rebellion prevailed had been involved in that rebellion and were anxious to sever their connection with this General Government and establish a form of government such as dertaken to put down the rebellion. I suppose no Democrat would have undertaken it; I suppose no Republican would have undertaken it; I suppose no man who understood the theory which underlies our Government and our insti

would have undertaken it. What then was the theory upon which we inaugurated this war, and upon which we have expended some seven or eight hundred million dollars and poured out the blood of perhaps one hundred thousand brave men? It was because we decided all the people of the rebellious States were not in favor of this rebellion. It was because we believed it was confined to a few. I had no doubt of it. I have no doubt of it now if the truth could be known. In the discharge of our uarantee, and in the performance of our solemn pledges in the Constitution, we went to war to rescue the many as against the few-to rescue the loyal as against the disloyal. That was the theory; and upon no other theory can this war be justified or the Government be sustained; because no one then suggested conquest, and

In pursuance of our design not to make a conquest, not to subjugate, but to rescue and restore, we invade a particular State, and we put down the rebellion. What is next to be done? Guar antee to them a republican form of government. money to carry on the war has thus far been What republican form of government, I ask? government which had been recognized by this Government? Unquestionably. What other one? Who dare propose another one? And yet the Senator from Massachusetts would discharge that guarantee to support and maintain that republican form of government by taking it away and substituting one of his own in its stead. That is most extraordinary Democracy, and most extraordinary Republicanism. But he says some of these aws are atrocious, and are abhorrent to the civilzed world. Very well; whose business is that, ecording to our theory? The business of the Senator from Massachusetts, or of the people of Massachusetts, or of the people of North Carolina, who had the right to make them? I suppose I am as much in favor of teaching little children now demanded. We understood the Governor to read as the honorable Senator, and I suppose I have taught a great many more to read than he has; but that is not the question. The question is whether we will stand upon a great truth taught us in the revolution, whether we will give to the people-not the rebellious people, but the loval people-of North Carolina, it there are such there, the government which they established; and it is not our province here to say whether its laws are atrocious, or whether they are abhorrent to the civilized world or not. The question is, are they the laws of North Carolina? Perhaps if Pennsylvania were to criticise the laws of Massachusetts, she might, for sooth, find some of them abhorrent to civilization. She might find some of them which, to her nicer and more delicate sense of right and wrong, were atrocious. Such a thing might be; but, I ask, would that give Pennsylvania the right to interfere and to change them, because she so decided? Surely not. If this is a republican form of government, if it is Democratic at its base, then the people who are to be governed by the laws are to form them, and not other people. I thought that right was the ery thing which was achieved by the revolution. Before that revolution, gentlemen of large acquirements, of fine tastes, and of large political skill, fabricated governments for the people; but

Well, sir, we have taken possession of a State, if you please; we have put down the rebellion; what is next to be done? Establish a Governpractice his admirable precepts by volunteering ment. What Government? A Provisional Govto shoulder a musket in the ranks, it would excite ernment. Establish a Government different from that which the people had established, or which they could establish. Mr. President, I say, and I think nobody can gainsay it, that the only Govothers in our city we could name upon whom the ernment which can be established there is the duty to enlist as privates rests with tenfold more Government which that loyal people will set up force, than the poor men who are expected to go. the accident of the rebellion. And when they The man who has no family to provide for, or he set it up again upon its original basis and carry it that has one and can leave them comfortable, the on upon its first footing, we are done. That is all we can do, if we pretend at all to carry out the doctrines upon which we entered upon the war, namely, that a State could not go out of the and promptly respond to the calls of the Gov- Union, and that, therefore, we could not make a conquest of her as if she were out.

in this country it was decided that the people

should fabricate them for themselves, especially

But it is said there will be an interregnum, and the people must have a little time to reinstate the old order of things. That is all true, but who is clothed with the power to maintain that condition of things which will enable the people to set up that fallen Government? Is it this Congress? Our Government is one of delegated powers, and the man who asserts a power in it must put his finger upon the place where it is delegated. It will not do to show that it would be convenient to have means for "the speedy suppression of the rebel. publican form of Government will not warrant us lion." If the classes we have alluded to would in making such Government as we choose and establishing that-it must be one already made by promptly fill up the new regiments required from the people of the State which we are to guarantee. this State, it would not only inspire confidence in What, then, can Congress do? I answer, nothing. Let our leading and wealthy men no longer say military function, requiring military force, and is therefore peculiarly within the province of the General. That is my view of it, and I am oppos ed to establishing Provisional Governments, unless they are purely military in their character, and if that is all this bill contemplates, it gives the President no power that he has not now. He is bound to do the same thing now that he would be bound to do if the bill should become a law. He has to hold the State by military occupation and to preserve it by military rule until the loyal people take possession of the reins of power which the rebellion had put into other hands, or

obliged them to throw down. Mr. Howard-I do not wish to interrupt the speech of the Senator from Pennsylvania, but I was about to ask him a question

Mr. Cowan-Certainly. Mr. Howard-1 wish to ask him what he would do in case it should turn out that the rebel States For Representative, James E. Mirick, Sheriff, had no loyal people at all? How is be going to govern them, and how are they going to govern

Mr. Cowan-Will the honorable Senator allow

me to ask him that question? I have stated distinctly that unless we contemplate conquest it is one of the fundamental principles of this Goverument, one of the fundamental principles of our policy, that the people, the people of a State, if you please, have a right to form their own Clerk, Orlando McConahay; Sheriff, Mathew Henderson; Coroner, Charles Kahler; Commissioner, 1st District, James Hays; Recorder, John ments to be perpetual; and if they are not, where ments to be perpetual; and if they are not, where is the power to change them, if not in the people? By what power did we determine in the Revolution to sever the connection between this country and Great Britain? Was it not because of the inherent virtue in the people, as set forth in the Declaration of Independence? I never heard it denied or questioned; and to say now that that power is not in the people is to say that this ex-periment is a failure, is to admit it, is to admit

Mr. Howard-Does the Senator wish an an-

Mr. Cowan-Certainly I do. Mr. Howard-The United States of America that Government and enforce it.

Mr. Sumner-Beyond all question hem precisely as though you proceeded against not under the Constitution.

And this doctrine of the right of conquest is by all tyrannies from the time the world began ugation or conquest of any State, to take it and Union bellion. It has been unable to execute its office. | who are unanimously against us, particula

tor from Pennsylvania a question: What will you litself would be the overthrow of our Constituthe Senator from New York that it is not propos- | could make a valid conquest of them. ed to exercise the power under this bill until after _ I have no doubt these are gentlemen here in the rebellion shall have been suppressed in the savor of subjugation, and were from the very so far as population is concerned, to be repeopled, to naught. We, as a nation, are responsible be-

ginia whether be expects rebels are to "die in less of anything except our own desire for ven-the last ditch," and leave the country totally deman beings after the war is over?

It is the only theory by which the power claimed | duce of it. ments cease to exist the United States Govern-

nent ceases to exist. But, sir, the Senator from New York talks of quered State, Territory, or Province? Are the not arise readily, according to the principles upon by these States, with certain specified powers, it would be a violation of them upon our part to ganic act? The very instant you suppress the add to our security or our convenience. It is the into full vigor and life; and the reason assigned and it has been attempted to be established as e a period of time-short, however, he supposes it will be, between the suppression of the rebelion and the organization of a State Government, when this bill is to operate-never can exist, be. | right or wrong. cause State Governments are in existence. Each ne of these States has its own State Govern ment. It is rendered ineffective and powerless ty of the republic against all enemies? by virtue of the rebellion. The instant you supress the rebellion-and it is only when the rebellion is suppressed that you propose to execute the powers under this bill—the instant, eo in under certain conditions; but as nobody supposes stanti, that you suppress the rebellion, the Government of that State springs into life and full vigor again, and goes on operating as it did be- the people who created it, my colleague will have ore, and as if no rebellion had ever occurred. But sir, it is too warm to-day to make anything

cannot command a majority of this body. Mr. Harris-The Senator from Pennsylvania, most profound respect, has started with a propomain in the Union and some want to go out of should determine to set up a separate and indethat doctrine as a heresy and a most danger ous heresy. Sir, how does that Senator know, s against it; and according to the doctrine of States, but to rescue and restore to them the Govthe Senator from Pennsylvania, unless it hap ernment displaced by the rebellion. That we do pens that there is some loyal man or woman in by virtue of the Constitution and of our rights South Carolina, the war as against South Caro-

make a remark just here, is not that the very lina were to refuse obedience to the Government thing we are now endeavoring to ascertain?

Mr. Harris-I do not think it is. Mr. Cowan-Is not the very thing we are trying to discover whether there are enough loyal people in the South to maintain a Government | had put down all armed resistance and found the with our help against the rebellion. If they can not, the rebellion succeeds, and then, instead of then consider the necessity of holding her as a being a rebellion, it is a revolution, legitimate, conquered province; and I should say that it ought

of this thing is this: that, assuming every man, woman and child in South Carolina to be hostile to the Government of the United States, it is our by the fortune of war. Thus we would do by virduty, under the Constitution of the United States, tue of the laws of nations, and not by virtue of our and as citizens of the United States, to put down constitutional authority over her, and here lies that rebellion, to suppress it; and having done the difference; we might have chosen at the out-that, what follows? The people of South Caro set of this war to consider the seceded States lina say, "You have conquered us; you have by physical strength suppressed our determination to go out of the Union; we admit that we are subnotwithstanding; we have formed a Constitution On he other hand, we had a right to consider the for ourselves out of the Union; we have organized a Government for ourselves outside of the Union, and though you have conquered us, you restore the Union as before, and we took the may hold us by main force of strength; but as question distinctly as to which of the two modes for our ever coming back into the Union as a we would adopt-when it was decided that we

ator from Pennsylvania do in that case? Why, sir, we can not make those people organize them belt to succeed if the whole people are against us, selves into a government. We can not force because we can only adopt the other mode of con-

against the will of the people of North Carolina; them to hold a convention and form a new conor for Michigan as against the will of the people stitution, and apply to be readmitted into the Government. We can not force them to hold elections and elect members of Congress and members of a Legislature. We can not do that; but we can do this -and that is the object of this bill-we can say to them, "until you do that, we n Congress assembled have the right to make | will enforce as against yourselves your own constitutions and laws; we will execute upon yourselves the laws you have made and the constitu

Mr. Cowan-Then you must proceed against tions you formed when you were in the Union." That is the object of this bill and nothing else. foreign State in case of conquest, but that is Whenever, being conquered, rebellion being suppressed, they are ready to hold a convention, organize themselves, and comeback into the Union. ecisely the doctrine which was held by the Par- we are ready to receive them, and then this law ament and King of Great Britain in our Revo- will have spent its force. It will be no longer ution. It is the doctrine which has been held operative as a law. But this contemplates that mporary state of things, and, as I said before, hat when a government is once established there it will be very short in its duration, when the s no right to change it; but we proclaimed the State is subdued, and yet the people are not ready right of successful revolution from the first. If to surrender their present form of government this Government becomes a tyranny, how is it to under an alien power, but choose to say to us, be changed, there is some such right of revolu "though you have conquered us, still we belong tion somewhere? Mr. President, I hold that this to another kingdom; we do not belong to the war is a war of rescue; for the restoration of United States, we belong to the Confederate Govower to the hands of the loyal people within the ernment; and if you will let us have our way, we rebellious States; and it is not a war for the sub- will stay there; we will not go back into the

old it as such, and was never so intended. This Mr. Cowan-Mr. President, suppose the case Congress solemnly and unanimously resolved that as put by my honorable friend should occur, supt was not, and it is too late now to assert the pose that we succeed in suppressing the rebellion contrary doctrine, however convenient it may be. in South Carolina, and after we have done so, Mr. Carlile-Mr. President, when the proposi-tion was first introduced into the Senate by the steps whatever to resume their old State Govern-Senator from Massachusets, which I take it gave | ment or to establish any Government in subordirise to this bill, it met with the universal condem- nation to ours, then I ask the honorable Senator nation, so far as I am advised, of the entire press what is he to do? Is this Provisional Governof the country. It is true the Senator from ment to remain over the State of South Carolina Massachusettes, with his usual boldness and forever? Is it to be permanent? And if it is to frankness, which no one admires more than I do, be permanent, I ask whether that is not conquest called his proposition by the right name. He in and subjugation? What is conquest; what is tended by that resolution to assert the power in subjugation? Conquest simply means the over-Congress to reduce States of this Union to a ter- running of a country and the assumption of its itorial condition; and that is what will be effect political power on the part of the conqueror, and ted by this bill, although it comes to us under maintaining it as against the will of the people. the name of provisional governments. I confess What is subjugation? Making that people go I am surprised that as good a constitutional law- under the yoke, after the fashion of the ancients. yer as we know the Senator from New York to who made the yoke the symbol of subjection be, should have contented himself with the argu | As I understand, and as I thought we all underment which he has addressed to the Senate in fa. stood, that is not our object. Why did we invade vor of this proposition. He derives the power Tennessee? Because when the will of the people from the clause in the Constitution making the of Tennessee was fairly expressed according to United States the guarantor for the States to se- the laws then prevailing and under our Constitucure to them a republican form of government. Ition, there was a majority against the rebellion Perhaps no one in this Senate understands better So it was in Maryland; so it was, I believe, in han the Senator from New York what is the un. North Carolina; so it was in Kentucky; and so dertaking of one who guaranties the performance | it would have been in Louisiana, if the poll had of act. He is not the principal; he does not been fair. Then we were in duty bound to inau make the Government any more than the guar- gurate this war; we were in duty bound to go to antee upon a note makes the note. The Govern the rescue of those loyal people, and we so dement is formed by the principal. The principal cided it at first. They might not have been com in this case is the people of the States. They batants, but they were loyal people, and we had have formed their government. There is not a guarantied to them a republican form of governsingle rebellious State to-day that has not a ment. We have gone there; I trust we have State government, and that State government a gone there as men ought to go, in pursuance of republican form of government, as has been well the stipulations of our Government, and if it said, recognized by the Constitution of the United | turns out by some accident or other that in the States and all the departments of the Govern- meanwhile they have all changed their minds and ment created under it. That State government is are all now unanimously against us, then our or the time being in abeyance by virtue of the re- labor is lost. We cannot subjugate any people The guarantee that you have given them in the der circumstances of this kind. If that be so, Constitution of the United States is that you will as I said before, our labor is lost, because we remove this obstacle to the successful operation have no constitutional machinery by which to of that State government. That is your duty; seize upon and take hold of an exterior province that is your power; nothing more, nothing less. and govern it by virtue of our conquest. No But the Senator from Michigan puts to the Sena- man desires it, no man wishes it, because that do if there are no loyal people in any of these tion-by the admission that the seceded States States; if they are all disloyal? I understand from had gone out, were out; and that being out we

State. If there are no loyal people left in the first, because almost everything that they have State after the suppression of the rebellion, I take | done since then has indicated that that was their it there will be no people in the State to govern; original idea; but I say that was not the original for as long as the people are disloyal, the rebellion | idea of the American people; it was not the origontinues, and in the case put by the Senator from | inal idea of the American Congress, because they Michigan, when the rebellion is suppressed there | declared otherwise; and if they declared what are no people left to govern. You will have ex- was not their real opinion at that time, so much terminated them, and it will be a vast wilderness | the worse for those who did so, and it will come and when repeopled to have a Government estab | fore God and before the world and to ourselves lished by the people inhabiting the limits of the for the honesty of our motives and the correctness of our intentions. If we expect that we can Mr. Howard-I will ask my friend from Vir- violate the right, trample it under foot, regard opulated, or whether there is to be a residuum of fully the truth of the text: "Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord; I will repay." And that text is Mr. Carlile-I have proceeded always upon the not only a revealed truth, it is a truth in nature theory that there would be a residuum, and a that he who seeks any advantage, whether an invery large one, a loyal population left in each and | dividual or a nation, for the mere purposes of reall of these States. It is the theory upon which | venge, will fail; he will never get vengeance; the we have proceeded, and the only theory that we recoil will be upon himself; it will be "engineer can go on in the name of the United States and hoist by his own petard." The world is full of wage this war. If it is waged under any other examples of it. It is not an arbitrary law because theory, it can only be justified upon the ground | it was revealed, but it was revealed because it was that rebellion has dissolved the Union, and that in nature from the beginning. The experience of this is a war on the part of the non seceded States every man in private life who has ever tried are against the seceded States for the purpose of com- experiment of that kind ought to have taught pelling the seceded States to regard their contract | him so. Trample upon the weakest for purposes which they entered into with the non seceded when of vengeance, and he who undertakes it will find they adopted the Constitution of the United States. | that he has sown the sorrow and reaped the pro-

for the Congress of the United States by the Sen- Mr. Wilkinson-I should like to ask the Senator from Michigan can be exercised or can be ator from Pennsylvania a question and that is ustified; and then the Senator is untrammeled by | whether the Government of the United States has nstitutional obligations. Sir, this is a Govern- not the right, and whether it is not its duty, to ment composed of States. It is the State Government of ment state and independent governments that are the support of the Government of ment from being established within its borders, the United States, and when the State Govern. even if the whole people within a certain area de-

termine so to do? Mr. Cowan-That is another and entirely different question, not a question of constitutional onquering States. Where does he derive the law, but a question of policy; and how far it can ower, under the Constitution of the United ever be a question in this country is yet to be de-States, to conquer a State and hold it as a con- termined, because it has never arisen. It can powers of the creature greater than the powers which we established our Government, and I am of the creator? Is a limited Government formed | very free to say that, guided by these principles, eater than the Governments forming it with seize upon any contiguous territory, or even to lowers unlimited, save and alone where they have | subjugate and make conquest of territory within een limited each State for itself in its own or our own borders, because we believed it would ebellion, the State Governments spring again doctrine of European politics unquestionably, by the Senator from New York that there may the doctrine in this country on the part of the Southern secessionists, that if Cuba was necessary to our safety, and if it would contribute to our defense in the future, we ought to seize it,

Mr. Wilmot-Will my colleague answer this question: have we a right to preserve the integri-

Mr. Cowan-My whole speech has been to answer that very question. We have a right to the Republic will be eternal, that it will last always, and that it can last as against the will of to consider the question as answered.

Mr. Wilkinson-If I have understood the Senlike a speech. This is a proposition that I think ator from Pennsylvania correctly, his argument is this: that if all the people of South Carolina choose to go out of this Union, and to set up a for whose ability and judgment I entertain the separate and independent Government, the Government of the United States has no right to preition which to my mind is a political heres un- vent them. My question was, whether the Govder our system of Government. It is this, and ernment of the United States was justified in perhis argument is based upon it: that where the peo. | mitting a separate and independent Government ple of a State are unanimous in repudiating the to be established with its borders, although the Government of the country we have no right as entire people of a certain area determined to do a General Government to suppress that rebellion; so? and that leads directly to the argument in the t it is only where they are divided upon the case. If every man, woman, and child, within question, where some of the people want to re- the borders of the State of South Carolina, the Union, the United States Government have pendent Government antagonistic to that of the authority to hold them in the Union. I regard United States, is this Government justified in sitting down quietly and permitting it to be done? Mr. Cowan-We have solemnly and unanihow does any Senator know, that there is a loy- mously decided here that we were not seeking to al man in South Carolina? The presumption conquer and subjugate the people of the Southern

under it. My honorable friend from Minnesota, however, goes furtuer, and asks, in the case he Mr. Cowan-If the Senator will allow me to puts, if the whole of the people of South Caroof the United States, whether we would be justified in permitting them to establish an independent government for themselves? I answer that is a question of policy, to be determined after we unanimity of her people against us. We would Mr. Harris—I do not so understand it. My idea fy us if we did do so; however, we would, by that ued, but you shall never hold us in the Union | will-this would have been conquest, subjugation. State, we never will."

Now, what is to be done? What will the Sen- And, Mr. President, I am for standing there, and

quest by going back now, and admitting what we at first denied on all hands, namely: that the seceded States were actually out of the Union, and and ugt under the Constitution. Are we ready to do that? I think not; but that we must go on as we have started, and maintain ourselves upor it consistently till the end; and then if such an extraordinary unanimity of the people is found against us as has been predicated here, it will be time enough to settle and determine the question

of policy, of conquest, Mr. Wilkinson-The Senator tries to dodge bounden duty of this Government, as an inde- tomac, and they are as follows: endent, separate nation, to maintain the integrity of every inch of its territory within its limits, no matter what the people of a certain district may say or do or decide in regard to it. I do Mr. Soule in their Ostend manifesto.

Mr. Cowan-I have said, Mr. President, as a matter of constitutional law, that there was no authority, but that it was a question of policy; and as that question had not been settled in this untry, as it had not arisen for the consideration of our statesmen. I have no opinion to express upon it, except the one I have expressed, that nothing but the most pressing necessity to enable us to secure ourselves would authorize us to do it under our form of Government.

Meeting of the Democracy of Center Township, Marion County.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Center town and the County Convention, Julius Boetticher was | called to the chair and N. Hayden was appointed

was appointed by the Chair to select the said del-

The committee appointed the following delegates to the Congressional Convention: Julius Boetticher, J. E. McDonald, Powell Howland, Robert Walpole, W. H. Talbott, J. B. Ryan, H. H. Dodd, Henry Vandegrift, N. B. McOuat, W. S. Pierce.

The committee recommend that all Democrats attendance from Center township act as ad-

power to fill all vacancies. And the following were selected as the dele-

ial convention: Calbott, Levi Ayres, Jacob Beck, J. M. Austin, Wm. Wilkison, John Mullaney, A. Knodle, J. E. Roberts, C. C. Campbell, Mat. Simpson, H. Benhrig, J. P. Meikel, John Bussey, Sam. Dan- McCiellan's force at Fortress Monroe, iels, Samuel Canby, A. Naltner, Michael O'Conner, Simon McCarthy, Wm. Henderson, Chris. Werby, John Carlisle, Joseph Colley, Jake Muli,

James Diver, N. B. Palmer. The committee recommend that the above delegates to the county convention act as the delegates to the indicial district convention.

JULIUS BOETTICHER, Pres't. N. HAYDEN, Sec'y.

Hancock County.

Pursuant to a call of the Central Committee, the Democracy of Hancock County met in Mass Convention at Greenfield, on Saturday, July 12. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the terday. various offices to be filled at the approaching

Wm. Potts as Vice Presidents. George West Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Fries, of Centre Township, moved that a pointed by the Chair to draft resolutions The following were appointed on said commit-

Sugar Creek; Wm. Jackson, of Vernon.

the candidates for the various offices be now an- Richmond, and for being now obliged to retreat ounced; which was carried. Noble Warram was unanimously nominated

for the office of Representative of Hancock The War Department had promised to give to

cock and Shelby votes for the office of Commissioner for

ominee of the Convention.

lowing which were unanimously adopted: ness and brotherly kindness between sections, and

to its former greatness and power it must be done of the enemy!

on conservative Democratic principles. 2. That as Democrats and conservatives, we Government arrived here direct from Harrison's will render all the aid in our power, both in men | Landing, accompanied by a few other persons and money, in a constitutional and legal manner, who had witnessed and participated in the refor the suppression of the present wicked and treat. The game was up. Further concealment formidable rebellion, at the same time solemnly was useless. The next morning, the anniverprotesting against the reckless and fanatical sary of independence, the truth was published to cipation and Abolition schemes that have the world. recently been proposed and enacted in our Na- The Secretary of War was now in "a fix." He ional Legislature; and demanding from the au- called around him his boon companie that there shall be no more fraud, corruption and other haters of McClellan-to concoct a plan

from every section of our country, but more par- The tone of the press was not remarkably enticularly for those brave and hardy sons from couraging. All the honest and independent news-Hancock that have imperiled their lives, their papers in the land called out in thunder tones for fortunes, and their all, in defense and for the the instant dismissal of the of the man, Stanton. maintenance of the Constitution as it is, and the | The President began to look upon him coldly estoration of the Union as it was.

4. That we treat with utter contempt the this resolution, knowing well that it can never be charge that Democrats are disunionists and sym- complied with, and that the interests of the serathize with the rebeis in their efforts to subvert vice will not permit the publication of the details the laws and overthrow the Government, and we it calls for; but seeking, by appearing to desire hereby hurl back the standerous charge, and the publication, to throw the odium on General brand our slanderers with being the only seces- McClellan. Stanton himself will prevent the sionists and aiders of rebellion in the North who publication, if there is any possibility of the sympathize with the rebels in their efforts to over- disclosures being made. The disclosure of the brow the Government, and look upon Abolition- documents named in the resolution would be ists North and secessionists South as equally op- death to Stanton. I hope the disclosures will be posed to the Government and laboring for its made. The publication of the documents would

The following additional resolution was offered | forever silence his calumniators. by Mr. Warrum, and adopted: Resolved. That as there is no Democratic pa per published in Hancock county, the Indiana. State Sentinel and Sheiby Volunteer be respectfully requested to publish the proceedings of this

It being ascertained that the true and tried Democrat and honest man, the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, was in the town, a committee was apheld in Hancock county, adjourned, with cheers from the military ground are rapidly for the Stars and Stripes, and for the union and handsome and commodious dwellings. equality of the States.

JOHN FOSTER, Pres't. ALFRED B. SHAW, Sec'y. GEO. WEST, Assistant Sec'y.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times. From Washington.

to be dealt with wholly under the laws of nations, Exposure of the Plot Against McClellon-An Answer to Chandler's Resolution-How the Secretary of War seeks to Defend Himself at

McClellan's Expense. WASHINGTON, July 8, 1862. The history of nations has shown that the worst of men find advocates and defenders, and

that of ours will prove no exception. Even that Mr. Wilkinson—The Senator tries to dodge wretched compound of obstinacy and conceit who he issue a little. He supposes the case of Cuba. That is not a parallel case. We do not propose to defend him. The measures, however, to to go outside of the limits of the United States. which his advocates resort in their vain attempts he question that I propounded to him is as to to shield him from the storm of indignation the duty of this Government to maintain its in which is justly poured upon him show to what a tegrity over its own territory and within its own depth of shame they have descended. I have rder. It is not as to our going to Cuba. I do been at some pains to collect the facts in regard not base my question upon the doctrines of the to the conduct of the War Department in rela Ostend manifesto I ask whether it is not the tion to the recent defeat of the Army of the Po-The Secretary of War had long ago determined

that McClellan should never take Richmond. 1 placed that fact before the country supported by not want the Senator to go off and try to draw during the progress of the Peninsula campaign the proof, months ago. Over and over again me on to the platform of James Buchanan and Gen. McClellan sent to the War Department, by special messengers, candid statements of his numerical strength, accompanied by earnest and pressing calls for reinforcements. One of these messengers was sent after the buttle of Williams. burg, about the 9th of May; one while headquarters were at Roper's Church, near West Point: one when White House was first reached, about the 15th of May; one when headquarters were at the plantation of Dr. Curtis and the bulk of the army was still on the left bank of the Chicka hominy, about the 27th of May, and one finally when that Rubicon had been crossed by the ar my, about the 12th of June, and headquarters had been fixed near Mr. Mickey's plantation, north ship for the purpose of appointing delegates to the of Savage Station. During all this time, a space Congressional Convention to be held at Franklin of twelve weeks, the losses of the army from sickness alone amounted to 500 men per day, This would amount to 38,000 men, but as 8,000 of these after a few weeks absence succeeded in On motion of J. B. Ryan, a committee of three recruiting their health and returned to their regiments before the late movement, the army was weakened from this cause 30,000 men. We lost in killed, wounded and prisoners in the battles of Williamsburg, West Point, the Chickshaminy and in several minor actions, 15,000 troops. Es timating the several corps which McClellan brought to Fortress Monroe by the 1st of April Taylor, J. Nicolai, A. Jones, J. J. Bingham, G. at 125,000 strong, it would give him on the 25th of June a force of 95,000 troops to contend against the rebels' 200,000. These figures, when the truth comes to be known, will be found to be risory delegates; also that the delegates have very nearly correct. Indeed some authorities whose means of information are second to none, estimate our force on the 25th at only 85,000. rates to the county convention, and to the judi- The only reinforcements sent to McClellan during all this time were Gen. McCall's division of Penn-Thos. Johnson, N. Hayden, Cal. Taylor, John sylvania reserves, 12,000 strong, and five other regiments, amounting to 3,000 more, making the aggregate reinforcements 15,000. These are included in the above, thus:

April 1st..... 125,000 Losses in battle before June 25...15,000

Total losses before that date..... 53,500 Leaving...... 72,500 Add McCall's and other reinforcements. 15,000 Add returned convalescents.....

Making McClellan's force June 25... 95 000 So there is the answer to Senator Chandler's mpudent resolution introduced in the Senate yes-

The commencement of the great disaster, the defeat of McCall and Porter near Mechanicsville, The Convention was organized by the election | took place on Thursday, June 28. Headquarters of 'Souire John Foster as President, and Col. | were moved down to Savage Station on Friday. George Tague, Wm Handy, John Sample, and Brave old Heintzelman remained there, keeping the hungry myriads of the enemy at bay until Alfred B. Shaw was elected Secretary, and Saturday night. We retained possession of the telegraph till that time, but Gen. McClellan abandoned its use on the preceding day, in order that committee of one from each township be ap- his dispatches might not be intercepted by the enemy. On Friday morning he sent his last tele graphic dispatch to the Government at Washing ee: John P. Banks, of Brandywine township; ton, merely stating that the movement towards Wm. Handy, of Blue River; John Collins, of t e James river way well under way, and bidding Buck Creek; Montgomery Marsh, of Brown; adieu for a few days until his communications Wm Fries, of Centre; Ed. Valentine, of Green; should be re-opened by way of the James river. George W. Sample, of Jackson; Ernest Fout, of He had previously communicated his situation fully to the Government. The War Department On motion of Samuel Seward, of Brown Town | was fully aware of it. But even when this final hip, all resolutions were referred to the commit | message came, and it was known that McClellan was cut off, Stanton had the audacity to say, in On motion of Montgomery Marsh, a commit- effect, that the movement which he proposed was tee was selected by the chair to report a list of a very simple one, quite easy to be executed, as delegates to the Congressional Convention which meets at Franklin on Thursday, the 11th det of July.

the roads were good, and one which would involve no loss of life or property on the part of the army; that the rebel strength at Richmond The delegates reported were John Addison, E. | had always been overrated; that it was no greater H. Fout, P. S. Waggoner, Wm. Jackson, Mont- than ours, if as great; that it was ridiculous to gomery Marsh, Thomas Collins, A. C. Handy, S. suppose that either Beauregard himself or any Chandler. W. Collier, John Collins, J. W. Ryon, part of his army was at Richmond; and that Samuel Heavenridge, Ed. Valentine, and Rich. Gen. Jackson was nearer Winchester than Rich. mond. He spoke sneeringly, at the same time, Samuel Heavenridge moved that the names of of Gen. McClellan for having failed to take

the public any news from McClellan, good or James L. Mason received a majority of the bad. It falsified that promise as it has many votes for Representative for the counties of Han others. Here was a fact, that McClellan's tele graphic communication with the government had E. S. Bottsford received a majority of the been cut off. The people did not know it, and the Stanton refused to permit it to be published. western district, and was declared duly nomi. Nothing could be learned. The public anxiety was intense. Apprehensions of fearful disasters George W. Sample received a majority of the were entertained. Men held their breath, and votes for County Surveyor, and was declared the put their ears to the ground to hear the echo of McClellan's guns. The first news came on Tues-The committee to whom was entrusted the du- day, in the shape of rumors brought up in the ty of reporting resolutions then reported the fol- steamer of that morning to Balt-more. It took the shape that "McClellan's army had been de WHERKAS, This Government has been admin- feated before Richmond, was retreating, and had stered by conservatives and upon conservative been nearly annihilated; that Gen. McClellan principles almost exclusively from its organiza- himself had been compelled to take refuge on tion up to the time of the triumph of the section- board of a gunboat in the James river." These al Republican party by the election of Mr. Lin- rumors were not sent by telegraph, but they were coln to the Presidency in 1860, and governed, quickly dispatched by mail, with railroad speed, too, with equal and exact justice to every portion all over the country. On Tuesday afternoon, a of our country, East, West, North and South, swift steamer came down the James river to in such manner and upon such principles as to Fortress Monroe with the real facts of the reinsure respect and cheerful obedience to the Con- treat, which were immediately communicated by stitution and laws of our country, thereby se- telegraph to the War Department. That night curing industry its just reward, prosperity, happi- there was mourning in tens of thousands of families at the North. But what was that to the making us one of the great nations of the earth, charlatan of the War Department? Did he recommercially, politically, socially and religiously; spect the grief of thirty thousand firesides which be had desolated? Not be. He shut up in the Resolved, 1 That we will stand by that good dungeons of Fort McHenry a man who might old conservative party and the conservative prin- have told the truth (but who had not done so), ciples which have controlled and sustained our and concocted and sent over the wires a mani-Government from the days of Washington, Jef- festo calling the defeat "a glorious victory!" as ferson and other such patriots to the present time, if that glittering falsehood would restore to ach firmly believing that if the Constitution is to be ing hearts and weeping eyes the mangled remains maintained and the Union cemented and restored of thousands of beloved ones left to the mercy

Then came four or five days of fearful sus-

pense. No news could be heard from the army.

Thursday came. Bearers of dispatches for the

thorities at our National Capital and elsewhere Chandlers, his Wades, his Lovejoys and the public plundering of our hard earned and needy certainly not to save McClellan, who was at National and State treasuries.

3. That as Democrats and conservatives, we try. The plan was formed; but it was agreed earnestly and deeply sympathize and pray fer-vently for the success of our brave volunteers press.

He instructed Chandler, therefore, to introduce be an act of justice to McClellan, for it would

THE MARKETS -The following were the ruling prices of produce during the past week as furnished by Mr. J. H. Chalotte: Wheat 75a80. Corn 25a27. Oats 25a28. Eggs 5a6. Butter 8a10. Chickens \$1 25 per dozen.

IMPROVEMENTS .-- The Fourth Ward is not be Convention. Mr. Hendricks came forward and made an able "soul stirring" speech; after which the meeting, which was one of the largest ever held in Hancock counts adjusted and the streets running north from the military ground are rapidly filling with

> An acre of grass in the north part of the ity is for sale. Inquire at this office.